

GERMAN FLEET
DRIVEN OFF

The Petrograd Official Statement Says That Windan Was Attacked

ONE TORPEDO BOAT
REPORTED SUNK

In Northern Galicia and in Southern Poland Russian Retreat Continues

The Russian lines are still being swung back in northern Galicia and southern Poland in an apparent effort by the Teutonic allies to clear the way for a determined move on Warsaw. The Russians admit the continuation of the enemy's offensive between the Bug and Vistula rivers. At the junction of the latter river with the Vistula in Poland lies Ivangorod, which Russian observers believe is the immediate objective of the Austro-German forces. This region of Ivangorod is little more than 30 miles southwest of Warsaw.

A German attack by water on Windau on the Baltic sea just south of the Gulf of Riga was repulsed by the Russians. Their official statement says that five cruisers and many torpedo boats participated in the attack and an attempt was declared to have been made to land troops. One of the torpedo boats was blown up before the fleet retired.

Eyes are being turned toward the Gallipoli peninsula from which stirring news recently came and there are hints from the side of the entente allies that the successes just reported are to be followed by still more determined attempts to carry the dominating Turkish positions.

The German submarine activity is sharply to the front by the sinking of the steamer Armenian and is further shown in the sinking of the British bark Thistleland and the Norwegian steamer Marna. The case of the Armenian is being held in abeyance in Washington until the status of the vessel and the circumstances in which she was sunk are fully determined.

WHEAT-LADEN BARK
SUBMARINE VICTIM

The British Vessel Thistleland Was Sunk Off Fastnet, Ireland and Some of Her Crew Were Landed Southwest of Cork.

London, July 1.—The British bark Thistleland, which sailed from Bahia Blanca, Argentina, on April 26 with a cargo of wheat for Queenstown, was torpedoed by a German submarine yesterday off Fastnet, Ireland. Some of her crew were landed at Baltimore, 47 miles southwest of Cork.

GERMANS BEAT ALLIES

And Gained Territory in Vicinity of Bagatelle.

Paris, July 1.—The following official communication was issued by the war office last night:

"On the banks of the Yser and to the north of Arras, there have been artillery actions. The day was calm between the One and the Argonne."

"In the Argonne, after a bombardment lasting three days, the Germans attacked our position on the road between Binarville and Le Four-de-Paris, but were twice repulsed. They succeeded only in their third attack in gaining a foothold in some parts of our lines near Bagatelle, and they were everywhere else thrown back after a violent engagement."

"There has been a bombardment on the front north of Verdun, on the Bois d'Ailly, as well as in the region of Metz."

"An official communication from the Dardanelles says that since our success of June 21 the French troops have not been engaged except in special actions intended to consolidate and extend the gains realized. They have occupied several new trenches and have dug saps uniting the works conquered to those previously held. Several counter-attacks by the enemy have been repelled."

"On June 27 the British left, supported by our artillery, won a great success. After an intense bombardment the British captured by assault four Turkish lines at certain points and advanced nearly 1,500 metres. They also occupied on the extreme left an eminence on the heights of Krithia and made 180 prisoners."

"A counter-attack by the enemy last night was crushed, the enemy's losses being very considerable."

BRITISH VICTORY OVER TURKS

Advanced Nearly 1500 Meters and Seized an Eminence.

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ALLIES ARE COMMENDED

In Detailed Statement of Operations on Gallipoli.

London, July 1.—The full text of the British official statement issued yesterday regarding the operations of the Anglo-French forces against the Dardanelles follows:

"General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that the plan of operations on June 28 was to throw forward the left of his line southeast of Krithia, pivoting on a point about one mile from the sea, and after advancing on the extreme left for about a half a mile establish a new line facing east on the ground thus gained."

"This plan entailed the capture, in succession, of two lines of Turkish trenches to the east of Saghier Dere and five lines of trenches to the west of it. An Australian corps was ordered to co-operate by making a vigorous demonstration. The action opened at 8 o'clock with a bombardment with heavy artillery. The assistance rendered by the French in this bombardment was most valuable."

"At 10:30 a. m. the field artillery opened fire to cut the wire in front of the Turkish trenches. This was effectively done, and its effects on one of the enemy's trenches near the sea was very great. The accurate fire of the cruiser Talbot and the destroyers Scorpion and Wolverine succeeded in keeping down his artillery fire from that quarter. At 10:45 a. m. a small Turkish advance force in Saghier Dere known as the 'Boomerang redoubt', was assaulted. This little fort, which was very strongly sited and protected by extra strong wire entanglements, had long been a source of trouble."

"After a special bombardment by a French mortar and while the bombardment of the surrounding trenches was at its height, a part of the border regiment at the exact moment prescribed leaped from their trenches as one man like a pack of hounds pouring out of cover, and raced across and took the work most brilliantly."

"The artillery bombardment increased in intensity until 11 a. m., when the range was lengthened. The infantry then advanced and an infantry attack was carried out with great dash along the whole line."

"West of Saghier Dere, three lines of trenches were captured with little opposition. The trenches were full of dead Turks. Many had been buried by the bombardment. One hundred prisoners were captured. East of the ravine, the Royal Scots made a fine attack, capturing two lines of trenches, which had been assigned as their objective, but the remainder of the brigade on their right met with severe opposition and was unable to get forward."

"At 11:30 o'clock the Royal Fusiliers led its brigade in the second phase of the attack to the west of the ravine. The brigade advanced with great steadiness and resolution through the trenches already captured and on across the open, taking two more lines of trenches, and reached the objective allotted to them; the Lancashire Fusiliers inclining half to the right and forming a line to connect with our new positions east of the ravine."

"The northernmost objective had now been obtained, but the Germans pressing on under the cliffs, captured an important knoll still further forward—actual due west of Krithia. This they fortified and held during the night, making our total gain on the left precisely 1,000 yards."

"During the afternoon the trenches, a small portion of which remained unoccupied on the right, were attacked but the enemy held on stubbornly, supported by machine guns and artillery, and the attack did not succeed."

"During the night the enemy made a counter attack on the farthest trenches gained but was repulsed with heavy loss. A party of Turks who penetrated from the flank between the two lines of captured trenches was subjected to machine gun fire at daybreak and suffered very heavily and the survivors surrendered."

"Except for a small portion of the trenches already mentioned which still is held by the enemy all more than was hoped for from the operations has been gained. On the extreme left the line has been pushed forward to a specially strong point well beyond the limit of the advance originally contemplated."

"All engaged did well, but certainly the chief factor in the success was the splendid attack carried out by the 29th division, whose conduct on this, as on previous occasions, was beyond praise."

LOYD GEORGE PLEASSED

At Labor Enrollment During the Specified Seven Days.

London, July 1.—The seven days granted the trade unionists by the minister of munitions, David Lloyd George, to make good their pledge that they would prove they were able to supply the needed munitions workers without recourse to compulsion, expired last night.

With respect to results, W. E. Morgan, who is Mr. Lloyd George's chief assistant in this department of his work, said:

"The enrollments are so highly satisfactory that I think I can say that the voluntary system has justified itself as applied to munitions workers. During the last two days the enrollment has averaged 10,000 a day."

SCOTTISH MONARCH LOST.

Ship with Cargo of Sugar Was Sunk Off Irish Coast.

London, July 1.—The British steamer Scottish Monarch bound from New York for Manchester with a cargo of sugar was torpedoed and sunk Tuesday by a German submarine. The steamer's crew of 26 men took to the life boats. The captain and 19 men were picked up near the Hook Point lightship, not far from Dunmore harbor, Ireland, and were landed at Dunmore. Heavy seas were running at the time.

BRITISH LOSSES COMPILED.

In Three Months 113,429 Were Put Out of Conflict.

London, July 1.—The Daily Telegraph gives the following compilation of the approximate total casualties of the British expeditionary force during the past three months:

April 625 officers and 19,000 men; May, 2600 officers and 26,000 men; June, 2200 officers and 62,000 men.

S.S. ARMENIAN
WAS ENGAGED
BY ADMIRALTY

Definite Statement by British Admiralty Officials to Ambassador Page Puts a New Light on Sinking of Leyland Steamship with Loss of Score of Americans

BUT OFFICIALS OF LINE
REPORT TO CONTRARY

A German Submarine Sank the Vessel Flying the British Colors off the Coast of Cornwall — Presumably the People Lost Were Members of the Crew in Charge of Mules

Washington, D. C., July 1.—Secretary of State Lansing announced to-day that until more complete reports are received on the torpedoing of the British steamer Armenian, with the loss of several American lives, the United States will take no action. The latest news dispatches detailing how the Armenian made efforts to escape faster after being ordered to stop caused officials to believe that the sinking was in accordance with international law and that the United States might have no reason to take it up with Germany.

Under the rules of international law it was pointed out that a vessel could be sunk for refusing to obey a warning to halt and submit to a search. The Americans aboard a ship so refusing would lose the protection of their government. The news reports indicated that the Armenian refused to halt and endeavored to escape.

Washington, D. C., July 1.—The Leyland steamship Armenian was engaged on admiralty business when she was sunk by a German submarine off the Cornwall coast of England two days ago with the loss of a score of American lives. Ambassador Page at London reported to the state department to-day that he had been so informed by the British admiralty officials.

Consul Armstrong at Bristol, who sent the first word of the destruction of the steamer yesterday, reported to Ambassador Page to-day that 21 of the 29 lives lost with the Armenian were Americans. He gave no additional names or details, on which the state department could have a consideration of the case. He said that as the Armenian carried no passengers, presumably all the Americans who perished were members of the crew.

It was pointed out here, however, that Americans seeking cheap transportation frequently travel as passengers although they are signed on the ship's rolls as members of the crew.

Officials of the steamship company have stated that the Armenian was not under charter to the British admiralty but was sailing merely as a merchantman carrying contraband.

From the message received it appears that in addition to the torpedo, at least one shot was fired from a disappearing rifle. The consul's report said the wireless house was "taken by second shot." It was not made clear whether the Armenian was first ordered to halt and arrested, requiring a second shot, or whether the submarine attacked without warning. The fact that the number of the submarine was given, indicated that she had come to the surface to make the attack.

Mules are contraband of war, according to all the lists of the belligerents, so there can be no doubt as to the contraband character of the Armenian's cargo. Officials will make an effort to learn, however, whether the vessel was armed and whether she was a part of the British naval forces before the opinion will be disclosed.

All of the dispatches received were promptly telegraphed to President Wilson at Cornish, N. H., and Secretary Lansing at Amherst, Mass., and it was considered probable that they would communicate with each other while in New England.

The messages from Consul Armstrong did not show clearly just how many Americans were lost. In his list of Americans missing, he named 20 muleteers—eight whites and 12 negroes—who were unaccounted for, but later telegrams spoke of Dr. J. S. Visco, a Portuguese, and three negroes as having been picked up by a submarine, and other survivors by a Belgian trawler, and transferred to two British destroyers, which brought them into Bristol.

The list of missing as finally made up last night from Consul Armstrong's reports follows:

E. Williamson, St. Louis.
J. M. Monroe, New Orleans.
R. M. Granberry, Montgomery, Ala.
S. R. Sutton, Cartersville, Va.
Harvey Strong, New York City.
Brewer, (cattle carpenter), Harrisburg.
Dr. J. S. Visco, Porto Rico.
R. H. Brooks or West, (chief foreman saw-

of muleteers,) London, (unnaturalized American).

Henry, Leroy, Jackson and Speed, Richmond, Va.; Wall, Foley and Little, Newport News, Va.; King, Small, Rickert and Oakes, Norfolk, Va.; Smith Portsmouth, Va., (all negro muleteers.)

CARRIED 106 AMERICANS.

Steamer Armenian Had Cargo of 1,422 Mules.

Newport News, Va., July 1.—The steamer Armenian, which sailed from Newport News, carried besides her regular crew, 106 Americans—19 white and the remainder negroes, signed to care for the cargo of 1,422 mules for use of the English army. The Armenian was the first ship of the many that have carried horses and mules from Newport News for the allies to be sunk by a German submarine.

Her cargo, according to her manifest filed at the customs house, was valued at \$219,400.

WAS TERRIBLY BURNED.

When She Snatched Lighted Match from Young Brother.

Burlington, July 1.—Yvonne Foy, a nine-year-old girl, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Foy of Marble Avenue, was horribly burned yesterday when her clothing was accidentally set on fire by a burning match. She was rushed to the Mary Fletcher hospital at once and given all the care possible, but there is serious doubt as to her recovery.

The little girl was really alone in the house at the time of the accident, her father, who is employed at the Rutland roundhouse on the night shift, being in bed and her mother, who works out, being absent. Her little brother, who is an invalid, was playing on the floor and secured a match with which he made an attempt to light the gas stove. Yvonne snatched the match away from him and in the scuffle the match became lighted and set fire to her clothes. Instead of making an effort to put out the fire herself, the girl became frightened and ran about the house finally out of doors where her plight was observed by W. J. Carlin, who lives next door. He went to the unfortunate girl's assistance at once and managed to subdue the flames with his hands which were badly burned. A hurry call was sent in for the police ambulance and the girl was taken to the hospital at once. The victim's limbs and abdomen are severely burned and it is impossible to tell whether or not she will recover.

ARRESTED FOR THEFT.

Rutland Man Alleged to Have Taken Watch from Companion.

Rutland, July 1.—Edward J. Lloyd, known in police circles as Harry Lloyd, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officers Jesse Young and P. H. Conlin and will be arraigned on a charge of stealing a watch from a companion with whom he was associated a good share of the morning. Lloyd also took 65 cents from his friend's pocket, it is claimed, probably while he was tipping a bottle out of which both drank. The watch was recovered last night by Officer Young at the J. Kauffman pawn shop on West street, where Lloyd had signed his own name to a slip showing he had received \$2.50 for the stolen time piece.

Lloyd is not a stranger to the police and he has been at liberty for the last few weeks on bail of \$800, being bound over by Judge F. G. Swinnerton in city court on a charge of burglary in the night time.

Lloyd, who works steadily when he is not drinking, has a wife and small baby at their home on South Main street. He was arrested over a month ago on a charge of stealing brass from the boiler room of the Rutland Fire Clay company, where he was employed at the time.

BILLION DOLLAR TRADE BALANCE.

Greatest in American History Despite Year of World War.

Washington, D. C., July 1.—A billion dollar trade balance—the greatest in American history—in a year which has seen commerce depressed by 11 months of world war, is the commercial record of the United States. The official announcement was made yesterday at the department of commerce that with the closing of the fiscal year at midnight it was certain that the billion dollar mark had been passed.

"The figures for 11 months ending May 31," it was announced, "show a favorable balance of \$993,117,479. As 13 ports which ordinarily handle 90 per cent of the country's foreign trade show for June an export balance of approximately \$60,000,000, it is now known that the excess of exports over imports has at this date exceeded \$1,000,000,000 surpassing by nearly \$400,000,000 the highest record heretofore made."

Figures indicating that the new high record would be made have been placed before President Wilson and the cabinet from time to time by Secretary Redfield. Only yesterday's official announcement was lacking. Generally, the showing was considered all the more gratifying because it was made despite the paralysis of ocean shipping and the stagnation in the cotton market which depressed America's second most valuable crop.

Department of commerce experts point out that the immense trade balance is not owing to the orders for munitions of war. In fact, manufacturers generally other than foodstuffs have been less than in the similar period before the war.

The movement of gold between the United States and the outside world, which at the beginning of the war was a subject of great concern, has been reversed in overwhelming ratio, and represents payments for American exports.

14 ARRESTS TO-DAY.

In Connection with Alleged Election Fraud in Rhode Island.

Providence, R. I., July 1.—Fourteen arrests, making a total of 31, were made to-day in connection with alleged frauds in the Congressional election here last November. The men arrested to-day include State Senator Irving Hudson, James Rathbone, brother of the superior court judge, State Forestry Inspector Emory Judson and other prominent persons.

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THAW WOMAN
DEFIES LAW

Will Not Go to New York to Testify in Her Husband's Case

SUMMONS SERVED
ON HER YESTERDAY

Mrs. Thaw Was Located at a Camp Near Malone, N. Y.

Malone, N. Y., July 1.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw has refused to honor the subpoena which was served on her yesterday, summoning her to New York to testify at the jury proceedings to determine the sanity of her husband, Harry K. Thaw.

Mrs. Thaw, it became known to-day, told the state's process server that she was in poor health and feared for her life. She said she would be compelled to undergo an ordeal on the witness stand, to which she thought she would be subjected in cross-examination by Thaw's counsel. She declared that she would furnish a doctor's certificate if required by the court.

KICKED IN THE HEAD
AND MAY NOT LIVE

Ralph Rushford, 13, of Montgomery Had Skull So Badly Fractured that the Brain Protruded.

Montgomery, July 1.—Ralph Rushford, aged 13 years, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rushford of Hill West, is in a critical condition at a hospital in Montreal where he was taken for treatment for injuries sustained when he was kicked in the head by a horse which the youth was trying to catch. The boy's skull was so badly fractured that the brain protruded. He was taken to the Montreal hospital by his parents and Dr. G. S. Clark, and the last report from there said he had not regained consciousness and was bleeding at the nose and ears.

HEARD WARNER THREATEN.

Two Witnesses So Testified in Murder Trial at Woodstock.

Woodstock, July 1.—At the trial of George Warner in Windsor county court for the alleged murder of Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins of Andover, yesterday forenoon was taken up with evidence furnished by maps and photographs of the buildings on the Wiggins farm and explanations of them. In the afternoon, testimony by Drs. Stone and Whitney of the laboratory of hygiene tended to show that Mr. Wiggins was shot through the lungs and also through the liver, and one kidney, either of which wounds would have produced death in a short time. Two witnesses told of hearing Warner deliver threats against Wiggins in the last three years. In one case last summer that he would have revenge on him, if he died on the gallows. In another case that if he caught Wiggins out after dark he would kill him. Warner's alleged confession, written and signed in the jail in Chester, was identified in court.

GIRL SWIMMER DROWNED.

Miss Flora Ford, Aged 17, Was Exhausted by Long Swim.

North Berwick, Me., July 1.—Miss Flora Ford, aged 17, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albion Ford, was drowned in Baugrege pond, four miles above this village on the Sanford road, early yesterday afternoon. Miss Flora had nearly completed a 100-yard swim across the narrow, when she became exhausted and sank in about four feet of water in front of her parents' summer cottage. Physicians were called from this village and Sanford and a pulmotor from the Sanford fire station was used to no avail.

PROMINENT MAINE EDITOR.

Oliver Otis of Rockland, Me., Died To-day, After an Operation.

Rockland, Me., July 1.—Oliver Otis, editor and proprietor of the Rockland Opinion and one of the best known newspaper men of Maine, died suddenly to-day following an operation. He was born in Leeds in 1848.

BIG STRIKE IMPENDING.

Following Action of Electrical Workers of a Rochester Telephone Co.

Rochester, N. Y., July 1.—A strike which may affect all the independent telephone systems in western New York was inaugurated to-day when the electrical workers employed by the Rochester Home Telephone company quit.

VERDICT OF GUILTY.

Was Returned Against Smith in Bath-tub Case.

London, July 1.—A verdict of guilty was returned by the jury to-day in the case of George Joseph Smith, charged with murdering his three wives in their baths. He was sentenced to death.

BECKER REPRIVED UNTIL JULY 26

Albany, N. Y., July 1.—Governor Whitman to-day granted Charles Becker, the former New York police lieutenant, a reprieve until July 26.

DIDN'T CALL IT RECKLESS.

But Swanton Village Trustee Was Fined in Burlington.

Burlington, July 1.—Richard Colcomb, one of the village trustees of Swanton, was fined in city court yesterday on the charge that he was running his automobile in a careless and negligent manner on North avenue Tuesday night. He pleaded not guilty but on hearing was found guilty and a fine of \$10 and costs of \$7.95 was imposed which he paid.

Officer Fraser testified that he was on North avenue testified that he was on night and that he saw Colcomb's car go from the city running at what he judged was 30 miles an hour. The car had several passengers and all were apparently having a good time. The officer did not make an attempt to stop the car, but he got the number, which was 8069.

Mr. Fraser said that when Colcomb's automobile sped by that there were other cars in the street and a trolley car was approaching.

Colcomb took the stand and told his story. He testified that he was returning to his home in Swanton and when near the St. Joseph's orphanage he speeded up, his idea being to get home as quickly as possible. He denied that there were any other cars in the road and he added that he had always been a careful driver, scarcely ever exceeding 25 miles an hour.

KILLED IN SLATE QUARRY.

Louis J. Williams of Poulney Struck by Dumping-box.

Poulney, July 1.—Louis J. Williams of South street, 55 years old, was instantly killed yesterday while at work in the quarry of the Consolidated Slate company at North Poulney. The chain of a dumping box broke when the box had been lifted about half way to the top of the quarry. Mr. Williams being struck by the contents of the box, weighing nearly two tons. He was instantly killed and his body was badly mangled. The foreman, Thomas J. Roberts, and a Poland received minor injuries. Mr. Williams is survived by a widow and six children.

WOMAN'S TEAM LED.

On Second Day's Campaign for Bellows Falls Hospital.

Bellows Falls, July 1.—The local amount raised yesterday, the second day of the \$20,000 campaign for the Rockingham hospital, was \$2,197.40. A woman's team captained by Miss Caroline M. Arms reported the largest total amount secured by any team, \$933. The amount raised during the two days of the campaign is \$7,947.16.

TERRIBLE TRAIN WRECK.

300 Carranza Soldiers and Families Reported Killed.

Laredo, Texas, July 1.—Three hundred Carranza soldiers and their wives and children were killed and several were injured in the wreck of a military train near Monte Marinos, between Tampico and Monterey, according to an American, who arrived here to-day from the interior. The accident took place ten days ago, he said.

26 MEN INDICTED.

On Charge of Rioting in Vicinity of Former Gov. Slater's Home.

Atlanta, Ga., July 1.—The Fulton county grand jury yesterday returned indictments charging rioting against the 26 men arrested by the militia last Saturday in the vicinity of former Gov. Slater's home. The offense charged is a misdemeanor under the Georgia law punishable by imprisonment not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding \$100 or both.

The Plattsburg Camp.

The opening of the summer military camp to business and professional men, so that they can obtain in vacation time a short and concentrated course of instruction under officers of the regular army, is an important beginning, and one along the right lines toward meeting the minimum requirements for the country's safety, said the New York Sun.

If a comparatively small number of men with education and military training—even enough to qualify them as junior officers to train volunteers—were available in case of a great national emergency, the thing in which we are to-day absolutely deficient would be largely remedied. To train such men is the purpose of the camp. The movement toward utilizing its possibilities deserves the support of all who can by any arrangement find a way to accord it.

After the events of the last year, to ignore the possibilities which might require the services of volunteers seems hardly sane, much less prudent. Any one who would go forward in time of national stress would prefer to be useful as nearly as possible to the extent of his capacity; but without previous training he would mean but one more man requiring instruction, and there would be no instructors.

Few realize the paucity of men of any adequate training who would be available as officers for the minimum force that we should surely require in a real crisis. Counting all possibilities there are not more than one-sixth one-trunk. The delay and chaos that this would cause can be but dimly realized. To fill this great deficiency in the possible material for officers is the first great need in the development of some system which, like that of Switzerland or Australia, while it has no flavor of militarism, would still give thousands of Americans, by means of a few weeks' training a year, the elementary knowledge required in a citizen army.

Our militia is good so far as it goes. But many persons are unwilling or unable to undertake all its burdens. This short summer training, during which all facilities can be bent toward one need, is in some respects more feasible for many. Those availing themselves of its opportunities undertake no military obligation, but can feel that they have qualified themselves so that they would be of great use should an occasion arise, when they would in any event respond to their country's call. It is therefore to be hoped that the response to this opportunity will be enthusiastic. The example set will be important. It should open the way to solution of one of our great needs.

Notice to quarryworkers of branch No. 12, Graniteville. There will be a special meeting of branch No. 12, in Miles' hall, Graniteville, on Thursday evening, July 1, 7:30 p. m. sharp. As there is very important business to come before this meeting, a good attendance is desired. Per order of secretary.

ESCAPEE FROM
SUNKEN AUTO

Dr. Vincent H. Coffey Had Narrow Escape After Backing into River

INSTRUMENT CASE
IS STILL MISSING

Montpelier Physicist Had a Thrilling Experience in Darkness

Lack of a guard rail and a slippery road may be ascribed as strong reasons for a Ford runabout owned and driven by Dr. Vincent H. Coffey of Montpelier plunging into the Winooski river last evening about 9:30 o'clock near the Main street bridge in Montpelier, the driver narrowly escaping being drowned.

Dr. Coffey was backing out of the yard adjoining the Jeremiah Deady property and either he failed accurately to judge the width of the road or else the machine slipped along in the oily and muddy highway. The car went backwards into the river before Dr. Coffey could even attempt to save himself, the Ford going over an embankment 12 to 15 feet high into the water, which is deep at that point.

With the top up and side curtains attached, the doctor was pinned down by the windshield; and that he managed to tear himself free and swim to the bank several feet away, is to be considered almost miraculous.

Uninjured, but very much exhausted by his efforts, Dr. Coffey went in search of help to get his machine out of the water before returning home. A pair of horses owned by the city of Montpelier, after nearly an hour's effort, finally succeeded in dragging the machine to the road. An examination of the damage done revealed only a cracked windshield and a broken top. Dr. Coffey was none the worse to-day for his abrupt bath. Damage to the car was trivial compared with the possible loss of a case containing surgical instruments and medicine. The case had not been recovered from the river this morning, and if not found it will mean a loss of several hundred dollars.

COMPENSATION LAW IN EFFECT.

Industrial Accident Board Began Duties This Morning.

The state industrial accident board, consisting of Robert K. Simonds of St. Johnsbury, chairman, and Sanford K. Daniels of Brattleboro and D. S. Pease of Burlington, created by the last legislature, entered to-day upon its duties, namely, to see that the provisions of the workman's compensation law are carried out. From and including to-day all accidents and fatalities which occur to employees of places of business employing 10 or more men must be reported to the board, which will have jurisdiction in the matter of settling damages according to the scale set forth in the new law.

While only firms employing 10 or more men come under the act, the law is so drafted that any concern or individual employing less than that number